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research and statistics note

NOTE NO. 2
JUNE 3, 1981

SSI RECIPIENTS IN MEDICAL FACILITIES COVERED BY TITLE XIX (MEDICAID), DECEMBER 1979*

Of the 4.1 million persons receiving either a Federal supplemental security income (SSI) payment or a federally administered State supplementary payment in December 1979, approximately 226,000 (5.4 percent)[1] resided in medical facilities covered by Medicaid.[2] Since its inception, the SSI program has experienced a modest but continuous growth in the number and proportion of SSI recipients confined to medical facilities covered by title XIX (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act (table 1).

Under the provisions of the SSI program, recipients in such medical facilities are limited to a Federal payment standard of $25 if the Medicaid program pays for 50 percent or more of the cost of their medical services and treatment.[3] This payment standard becomes effective after a full calendar month's residence in a Medicaid institution. The payment is intended to cover personal needs such as clothing, upkeep, personal care, and various items not ordinarily provided through the payment for basic institutional care. The Medicaid program covers the costs of food and shelter in addition to medical treatment and services.

This report provides selected data on the demographic and economic circumstances of those SSI recipients who received federally administered payments and resided in a medical facility certified for Medicaid payments at the end of December 1979. In addition, it updates a previous report[4] and provides data relevant to some of the Social Welfare Amendments of 1979. The specific legislation of interest here concerns an extension of the time period (from 1 month to 3 months) before application of the reduced payment standard of $25 to recipients in Medicaid facilities.[5] The purpose of this extension was to enable recipients entering those facilities either to maintain their household if they expected a short stay or to settle their household affairs if they anticipated a long stay. The report indicates the

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[1]This number is slightly higher than the figure reported elsewhere for December 1979 because different files were used to obtain the recipient counts. The data for this report were derived from the SSI Management Information Extract File for December 1979. Data in this file exclude individuals who are ineligible for Federal SSI payments and who receive only State-administered State supplementary payments. Few persons in Medicaid facilities receive such payments exclusively.

[2]Such facilities are generally classified as hospitals, skilled-nursing facilities, and intermediate-care facilities.

[3]In December 1979 the other Federal payment standards were $208.20 for individuals in their "own households" and $138.80 for individuals living in "another's household."

[4]Malcolm H. Morrison, "SSI Recipients in Medicaid Institutions, June 1977," Research and Statistics Note No. 14, December 8, 1978, Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, HEW Publication No. (SSA) 79-11701.

[5]This proposed legislation was not enacted into law in 1980. Similar legislation has been introduced for a number of years and may be reintroduced in the near future.

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number of recipients in Medicaid institutions in December 1979 who received a Federal SSI payment based on their previous living arrangement and for whom the reduced payment standard applied in January 1980. As a result of the application of this reduced standard, these recipients either received a smaller Federal SSI payment or became ineligible for SSI payments.[6]

Eligibility Characteristics

The proportion of disabled recipients and of children was higher among the institutionalized population than among the total SSI population in December 1979. Of the approximately 226,000 recipients in Medicaid facilities during the study month, more than half (59 percent) were disabled, 40 percent were aged, and 1 percent were blind. The majority (87 percent) of recipients were adults; the remaining 13 percent were children, almost all of whom were disabled (table 2). Of the total SSI population, 53 percent were disabled, 45 percent were aged, and 2 percent were blind. Children accounted for only 5 percent of the total SSI population.[7]

Conversion Status

Institutionalized SSI recipient cases were equally divided between those that were "converted" (recipients transferred from prior Federal/State assistance programs—old-age assistance (OAA), aid to the blind (AB), and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD)) and "new awards" (recipients granted assistance after the inception of the SSI program). Among the total SSI population in December 1979, the proportion of converted cases was considerably less—38 percent—than among the institutionalized. One reason for the disparity may be because conversions are more numerous among the aged and a high proportion of recipients aged 80 and older are institutionalized.

A much higher proportion of blind and disabled recipients were new awardees (63 percent) than were the aged (31 percent). All disabled children were new awardees since they were ineligible for assistance under the former State APTD program. Blind children, however, did receive assistance in a small number of States under the former AB program (table 3).

Demographic Characteristics

Age.—Compared with the total SSI population, the institutionalized population had a higher proportion in the group aged 80 and older as well as among those aged 30 and under. Twenty-two percent of the SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions were aged 80 and older, compared with 15 percent in the total population. The proportion in the group aged 30 and under was more than twice as large in the institutionalized population (27 percent) as in the total population (13 percent) (table 4).

The elderly, particularly those aged 75 and older, experience the highest incidence of chronic and disabling conditions.[8] Chronic conditions, unlike acute illness, often require long-term care to maintain physical, mental, and social functioning. In the younger age groups, mental disorders predominate. More than 60 percent of the children awarded SSI payments in 1975 had mental disorders, and 9 out of 10 were mentally retarded.[9] Similarly, mental disorder was the most frequent disability among title II

[6] In addition to death, a major reason for termination of SSI payments among the institutionalized population is excess income. With the application of the reduced payment standard, recipients may become ineligible because their countable income equals or exceeds the new payment level.

[7] Data on characteristics of the total population were derived from "Program and Demographic Characteristics of Supplemental Security Beneficiaries, December 1979," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration Office of Research and Statistics (forthcoming), and from the 1978 edition of this publication, HEW Publication No. (SSA) 13-11977.

[8] U.S. General Accounting Office, *Entering a Nursing Home—Costly Implications for Medicaid and the Elderly*, November 26, 1979, PAD-80-12.

[9] Satya Kochhar, "Blind and Disabled Persons Awarded Federally Administered SSI Payments, 1975," *Social Security Bulletin*, June 1979.

(Social Security Act) disability insurance beneficiaries under age 30.[10] Compared with other disabled persons, those with the mental disorders, particularly the severely retarded, more often require institutionalization because of a limited ability for self-care and a greater need for medical attention.

Sex.—Of the SSI recipients in Medicaid facilities, 60 percent were women and 40 percent were men. The women were almost equally divided between those eligible because of age and those eligible because of blindness or disability. Among the men, however, almost three times as many were eligible because of blindness or disability as because of age (table 5). Men comprised 34 percent of the total SSI population and 40 percent of the institutionalized population.

Elderly women predominate among the population in Medicaid facilities as they do in the total SSI population because of differences in life expectancy between men and women. In 1976, men at age 65 were expected to live another 13.7 years, for women it was 18 years. More women reach the upper age ranges where susceptibility to chronic, disabling conditions increases, thereby reducing the ability for self-sufficiency.

State Distribution

In the majority of States (35), less than 10 percent of the SSI recipients were in Medicaid institutions, although considerable variation existed—from a high of approximately 19 percent in Minnesota and Utah to a low of less than 2 percent in West Virginia (table 6). Most States had more disabled recipients than aged recipients in Medicaid facilities; however, in 9 States—Alabama, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Tennessee, and West Virginia—the reverse was true (table 7). Slightly more than half (51 percent) of the SSI recipients in Medicaid facilities resided in the 9 States that had half the SSI population—California, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas. These States accounted for 51 percent of the aged, 50 percent of the blind and disabled adults, and 55 percent of the blind and disabled children in the institutionalized population.

Generally the southeastern States had relatively low percentages of SSI recipients in Medicaid facilities, while the north-central States had much higher percentages (Chart 1). A number of factors may account for these findings. The north-central States had more institutional resources available. They had a greater number of Medicaid beds at long-term care facilities (nursing homes and intermediate care) per 1,000 SSI recipients and expended a larger portion of their Medicaid funds for care in these facilities than did most other States (table 8).

For two major reasons, care must be exercised in interpreting these distributional findings. In the first place, States with small proportions of recipients in Medicaid facilities may be making greater use of community-based services such as home-health services funded under titles XVIII or XIX, or homemaker, chore, or health-related services funded under title XX. New York, for example, which had less than 6 percent of its SSI recipients in Medicaid facilities, was responsible for nearly 80 percent of all the home-health expenditures under title XIX in fiscal year 1978.[11]

In the second place, the proportion of SSI recipients with dual entitlements (SSI payments plus social security benefits) entering Medicaid institutions may differ markedly among States. Other factors being constant, States that have high proportions of dual-entitlement recipients entering these facilities will generally show low proportions of recipients residing in such facilities. This situation occurs because many dually entitled recipients become ineligible for SSI payments after the first full month of institutionalization as a result of the reduction in the Federal payment standard to $25. With institutional

[10] Mary Ellen Burdette and Marcia Mohr, *Characteristics of Social Security Disability Insurance Beneficiaries, 1975*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, SSA Publication No. 13-11947, December 1979.

[11] *Health Care Financing Program Statistics, Preliminary National Medicaid Statistics, Fiscal Year 1978*, Health Care Financing Administration, HEW Publication No. (HCFA)-03029, April 1980.

CHART 1.—Percent of SSI recipient population in Medicaid institutions, by State, December 1979[1]

Less than 2.0 percent	2.0-3.9 percent	4.0-5.9 percent	6.0-7.9 percent	8.0-9.9 percent	10.0 percent or more
West Virginia	Alabama	Georgia	Alaska	Idaho	Colorado
	California	Hawaii	Arkansas	Montana	Connecticut
	District of Columbia	Louisiana	Delaware	Rhode Island	Illinois
	Florida	Maine	Maryland	Washington	Indiana
	Kentucky	Massachusetts	Michigan		Iowa
	Mississippi	Nevada	New Jersey		Kansas
	Missouri	New York	Ohio		Minnesota
	New Mexico	Pennsylvania	Texas		Nebraska
	North Carolina	Virginia	Vermont		New Hampshire
	South Carolina		Wyoming		North Dakota
	Tennessee				Oklahoma
					Oregon
					South Dakota
					Utah
					Wisconsin

[1]Excludes Arizona; State does not have Medicaid program.

recipients, SSI payment amounts are determined by deducting countable income from the $25 maximum. A $20 disregard is applied to unearned income to obtain countable income. Since OASDI benefits received by SSI recipients averaged $172.06 in December 1979, the income of most dual-entitlement recipients was too high for continued SSI eligibility. Conversely, States with low proportions of dual-entitlement recipients entering Medicaid facilities will generally retain much higher percentages of these recipients on their SSI roles.

Payments

Federally administered payments to SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions totaled $7.2 million in December 1979. Of this amount, $6.5 million represented Federal SSI payments and the remainder ($0.7 million), federally administered State supplementation. The distribution of these expenditures, in terms of eligibility categories, followed a pattern similar to that for recipients: 55 percent to the disabled, 43 percent to the aged, and 2 percent to the blind (table 9). More than half (53 percent) of the total SSI payments were awarded to recipients residing in the 9 previously mentioned States, which contained 51 percent of the institutionalized SSI recipients (table 10).

The amounts presented above include payments based on the $25 SSI payment standard as well as some payments based on other living arrangements. The study month included, as would any month, persons who became residents of a Medicaid facility during that month as well as those who had been there longer than a month. Recipients entering during the month receive an SSI payment for that month, including any State supplementation, based on the previous month's living arrangement. SSI recipients institutionalized for longer than a month are eligible for a Federal payment of up to $25 and are ineligible for any federally administered State supplementation other than retroactive payments or an essential-person increment.[12] Thus almost all of the approximately 10,000 persons who received federally administered State supplemental payments, which totaled $0.7 million, entered Medicaid facilities during the month of December 1979.

A majority of these institutionalized recipients (89 percent) received the maximum $25 Federal SSI payment; 6 percent received less than $25.

[12]Recipients who received an essential-person increment before entering the institution may continue to receive this increment during their confinement if their stay is expected to be temporary (that is, 6 months or less).

Generally the latter group received a lower payment because their monthly income from other sources exceeded the standard SSI disregard of $20 per month. One percent of the recipients received a State supplementary payment but no Federal payment and 4 percent received a Federal SSI payment greater than $25 (table 11). Either singularly or in combination, the following reasons may have accounted for receipt of payments that deviated from the $25 Federal SSI payment standard: Admitted to the institution during the month, receipt of a retroactive payment, receipt of an essential-person increment. Nearly all of the recipients whose SSI payment exceeded the $25 maximum were scheduled to have their payments terminated or reduced in January 1980. One may thus infer that a substantial proportion probably were recent admissions (table 12).

Other Income and Resources

Federal SSI payments and/or State supplementary payments were the only source of income for the majority (92 percent) of recipients in Medicaid institutions. Approximately 18,000, or 8 percent, of the SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions received some type of income in addition to their SSI payments during December 1979. Within this group, 14,000 had unearned income during that month.

As would be expected, only 4 percent of the recipients Medicaid facilities received social security benefits, compared with 51 percent of all the SSI recipients. About 5,700 institutionalized recipients (2.5 percent) received unearned income from other sources such as veterans' compensation and pensions; support from absent parents; employment pensions, rents, interest, and dividends (combined); and payments in cash or in kind for which the source was not available or could not be classified within established codes.

Earned income was received by 2 percent of the institutionalized recipients, compared with 3 percent of the total SSI population. Institutionalized recipients with such income were probably new arrivals to Medicaid facilities who had previously been employed. Their earnings averaged $38 per month. A greater proportion of the blind and disabled had earnings (3.3 percent) than did the aged (0.3 percent) (table 13).

Resources such as homes, life insurance, automobiles, and income-producing property were owned by 5 percent of the institutionalized recipients. Because of the greater time span in which income and possessions could be acquired, a higher proportion of the aged had resources than did the blind and disabled. The proportion of homeowners was higher among the aged than among the blind and disabled, while the proportion of automobile owners was higher among the disabled than among the aged (table 14). These differences in ownership patterns may be attributable to differences in age.

Representative Payees

SSI payments may either be made directly to the recipient or to a representative payee. An institution or a relative are the payees most frequently appointed. Representative payees are appointed when recipients are considered incapable of managing their payments. Such recipients include children under age 18, drug addicts, alcoholics, and the severely retarded. The duties and responsibilities of representative payees are similar to those of court-appointed guardians. They may be required to furnish periodic statements on the use of the recipient's funds and information on contacts with the recipient.

In December 1979, SSI payments were made to representative payees on behalf of 64 percent of the institutionalized recipients. The majority of these representative payees (45 percent) were institutions, and about 15 percent were relatives (table 15). A much higher proportion of representative payees was appointed for the SSI institutionalized population than for the total SSI population. In December 1978, representative payees had been designated for only 17 percent of the total SSI population. An increase in the proportion of institutionalized SSI recipients with representative payees has occurred since June 1977, when 59 percent of them had such payees. This increase may be due in part to the increasing number of disabled SSI recipients in Medicaid facilities. According to a recent

study, representative payees are more frequently appointed for the disabled than for the blind or aged.[13]

Continuation of Previous Payment Levels

If previous payment levels were extended for three full months as cited in Social Welfare Amendments of 1979, many new residents would have continued to receive their previous payment amounts through February 1980. Unfortunately, the number of residents who would have been affected by this extension cannot be derived directly from the data file because the date of institutionalization is not available. An estimate of the number of new residents can be obtained, however, by comparing the data elements on a resident's current monthly payment amount (December 1979) with that expected for the following month (January 1980). New residents would most frequently be found among those whose payments were expected to decrease or terminate in January 1980 because of the reduction in SSI payments after a month of institutionalization. Within this group, the legislation would mainly affect those residents who in December 1979 either received payments in excess of $25—a little more than 9,000—or received payments of $25 or less but had other sources of income—approximately 4,000 (table 16). Of course, payment reductions and terminations may result from factors other than new residency. Among them are the recipient's death, cessation of payments to an essential person, a build-up of resources resulting from saving SSI payments, previous overpayments, or cessation of retroactive payments. These factors probably caused the January 1980 payment reductions and terminations experienced by residents who in December 1979 received SSI payments of $25 or less and were without other sources of income.

If previous payment levels continued for three months, a relatively high proportion of SSI recipients who were also social security beneficiaries would remain on the SSI rolls. Approximately 7,200 or 85 percent of the recipients who received OASDI benefits in December were scheduled for payment terminations in January. Although some of these terminations may have occurred for other reasons, many can be assumed to have resulted from excess income.

The continuation would affect proportionally fewer of the recipients who received income from sources other than OASDI in December. Only 753 (8 percent) of these residents were scheduled for payment reductions or terminations in January. Their payment levels may have been affected less because their income may have been relatively small or derived from earnings that ceased with institutionalization.

Summary

In December 1979, 5 percent of all SSI recipients received care in Medicaid facilities. Most States had less than 10 percent of their SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions.

The characteristics of the institutionalized SSI population were as follows:

- —59 percent were disabled persons, 40 percent were aged persons, and 1 percent were blind persons;
- —87 percent were adults;
- —half were aged 65 and older;
- —60 percent were women;
- —more than half were residents of 9 States;
- —89 percent were in receipt of the maximum $25 SSI payment;
- —8 percent had other sources of income;
- —two-thirds had representative payees.

Compared with the total SSI population, the SSI institutionalized population contained higher proportions of men, disabled persons, recipients aged 80 and older, and converted cases.

[13] See Satya Kochhar, "Representative Payments Under the SSI Program, August 1977," Research and Statistics Note No. 9, September 16, 1980. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics.

TABLE 1.—Total SSI caseload and number and proportion of recipients in Medicaid institutions, December 1974-79

December	Total SSI caseload[1]	SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions	
		Number	Percent of total
1974	3,996,064	175,827	4.4
1975	4,314,275	207,085	4.8
1976	4,235,939	211,796	5.0
1977	4,237,692	216,122	5.1
1978	4,216,925	223,497	5.3
1979	4,149,575	225,851	5.4

[1]Federally administered only; excludes persons receiving State-administered State supplementary payments only.

TABLE 2.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by reason for eligibility and age category, December 1979

Category of recipient	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	225,851	89,320	3,295	133,236
Adults	197,198	89,320	2,722	105,156
Children	28,653	---	[1]573	[1]28,080
Total percent	100.0	39.6	1.5	59.0
Adults	87.3	39.6	1.2	46.6
Children	12.7	---	.3	12.4

[1]Estimated.

TABLE 3.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by reason for eligibility and conversion status, December 1979

Conversion status	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled	
			Total	Children
Total number	225,851	89,320	136,531	28,653
Converted	112,699	61,535	51,164	153
Nonconverted	113,152	27,785	85,367	28,500
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Converted	49.9	68.9	37.5	[1].5
Nonconverted	50.1	31.1	62.5	99.5

[1]Blind children only. Disabled children were ineligible for assistance under former State APTD program.

TABLE 4.—Total number of SSI recipients and percentage distribution of those in Medicaid institutions, by age and reason for eligibility, December 1979

Age of recipient	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled[1]
Total number	225,851	89,320	136,531
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 21	13.2	---	22.0
21-30	13.9	---	23.0
31-40	5.7	---	9.4
41-50	4.2	---	6.9
51-64	14.1	---	23.3
65-79	27.1	46.1	14.7
80 and over	21.7	53.8	.6
Not reported	(1)	.1	---

[1]The eligibility of blind and disabled persons under age 65 is determined on the basis of their disability, and this classification continues regardless of their eventual age. However, blind and disabled persons applying at or after age 65 are classified as eligible because of age.

TABLE 5.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by reason for eligibility and sex, December 1979

Sex	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	225,851	89,320	136,531
Men	90,424	23,444	66,980
Women	135,427	65,876	69,551
Total percent	100.0	39.6	60.4
Men	40.0	10.4	29.6
Women	60.0	29.2	30.8

TABLE 6.—Number of SSI recipients and percent of recipients in Medicaid institutions, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1979

State	Number of SSI recipients				Percent in Medicaid institutions			
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total	4,148,931	1,871,343	77,228	2,200,360	5.4	4.8	4.2	6.1
Alabama	137,165	79,981	1,898	55,286	3.3	3.8	2.3	2.8
Alaska	3,103	1,223	66	1,814	7.4	3.0	6.1	10.4
Arizona[1]	29,194	11,862	527	16,805	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	79,440	45,073	1,532	32,835	6.4	4.7	6.7	8.7
California	702,127	314,211	17,439	370,477	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.3
Colorado	31,439	14,223	354	16,871	10.5	7.8	21.8	12.6
Connecticut	23,290	7,626	317	15,347	12.7	1.5	6.3	11.8
Delaware	7,064	2,605	171	4,288	7.8	7.1	5.3	8.3
District of Columbia	14,847	4,214	200	10,433	3.2	2.7	---	3.4
Florida	167,516	84,286	2,583	80,647	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.7
Georgia	155,173	74,053	2,918	78,202	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.9
Hawaii	9,967	4,966	148	4,853	5.2	2.7	4.7	7.8
Idaho	7,399	2,736	97	4,566	8.2	5.5	6.2	9.8
Illinois	122,981	36,782	1,683	84,516	11.3	8.6	7.9	12.5
Indiana	41,122	15,657	1,050	24,415	10.7	9.2	8.4	11.7
Iowa	25,850	11,576	1,014	13,260	11.3	10.2	6.3	12.7
Kansas	20,868	8,520	307	12,041	16.1	9.5	11.4	20.9
Kentucky	92,648	43,176	1,997	47,475	3.1	3.4	1.6	3.0
Louisiana	138,548	69,024	2,141	67,383	5.7	4.4	5.4	7.1
Maine	21,868	10,185	297	11,386	4.0	4.6	2.4	3.6
Maryland	48,120	16,349	601	31,170	6.4	7.5	3.8	5.9
Massachusetts	128,295	70,593	5,121	52,581	5.7	4.1	3.1	8.2
Michigan	116,926	41,012	1,772	74,142	6.7	5.7	4.0	7.3
Minnesota	32,823	13,577	632	18,608	19.0	11.7	14.9	24.4
Mississippi	112,634	63,692	1,832	47,110	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Missouri	86,249	43,372	1,418	41,459	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.1
Montana	6,998	2,476	146	4,377	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.6
Nebraska	13,716	5,768	249	7,699	13.3	11.8	12.4	14.4
Nevada	6,402	3,428	409	2,567	5.4	3.1	1.2	9.2
New Hampshire	5,295	2,159	122	3,014	10.7	14.3	8.2	8.2
New Jersey	84,106	32,767	1,044	50,295	6.9	5.9	3.3	7.6
New Mexico	25,267	10,659	445	14,163	3.2	2.6	6.3	3.5
New York	372,779	142,712	4,008	226,059	5.6	6.5	3.0	5.1
North Carolina	140,032	65,175	3,236	71,621	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.6
North Dakota	6,484	3,435	63	2,986	10.7	12.2	3.2	9.2
Ohio	120,118	37,548	2,256	80,314	7.0	9.8	5.6	5.8
Oklahoma	69,030	36,241	1,017	31,792	10.8	9.0	6.0	12.9
Oregon	22,335	7,667	528	14,140	10.0	6.8	16.5	11.5
Pennsylvania	166,174	60,272	3,648	102,254	5.8	7.0	4.1	5.2
Rhode Island	15,123	6,088	188	8,847	8.7	7.8	4.8	9.5
South Carolina	83,189	39,332	1,876	41,981	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.7
South Dakota	7,833	3,852	130	3,851	13.8	10.8	3.1	17.0
Tennessee	130,588	63,065	1,886	65,637	3.5	3.9	2.6	3.2
Texas	262,793	152,938	4,070	105,785	7.9	6.5	4.2	9.4
Utah	7,832	2,503	144	5,185	19.5	10.7	13.2	24.0
Vermont	8,941	3,826	119	4,996	6.0	5.1	2.5	6.8
Virginia	79,655	35,744	1,387	42,524	5.1	4.1	4.7	5.9
Washington	46,686	16,186	541	29,959	8.4	6.2	7.8	9.7
West Virginia	41,452	14,588	617	26,247	1.6	2.8	2.4	1.0
Wisconsin	67,526	31,901	953	35,072	10.7	6.9	14.3	14.1
Wyoming	1,891	839	27	1,025	7.1	7.9	---	6.6

[1] State does not have Medicaid program.

TABLE 7.—Number of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by reason for eligibility and State, December 1979

State	Total	Aged	Blind and Disabled	
			Adults	Children
Total	225,851	89,320	107,878	28,653
Alabama	4,574	3,003	1,374	197
Alaska	229	37	117	75
Arizona[1]	4	2	1	1
Arkansas	5,054	2,108	2,266	680
California	19,333	6,482	9,789	3,062
Colorado	3,310	1,103	1,748	459
Connecticut	2,944	1,114	1,635	199
Delaware	549	185	287	77
District of Columbia	471	114	258	99
Florida	3,561	2,124	1,294	143
Georgia	7,302	3,343	3,384	575
Hawaii	520	135	269	116
Idaho	603	151	292	160
Illinois	13,877	3,162	9,780	935
Indiana	4,390	1,447	2,779	164
Iowa	2,921	1,176	1,288	457
Kansas	3,356	806	1,947	603
Kentucky	2,898	1,453	1,063	382
Louisiana	7,920	3,043	3,544	1,333
Maine	886	473	304	109
Maryland	3,081	1,226	1,419	436
Massachusetts	7,358	2,868	3,686	804
Michigan	7,812	2,353	4,097	1,362
Minnesota	6,229	1,592	4,129	508
Mississippi	2,560	1,485	967	108
Missouri	3,118	1,773	1,333	12
Montana	685	249	366	70
Nebraska	1,824	682	964	178
Nevada	345	105	172	68
New Hampshire	565	308	241	16
New Jersey	5,766	1,929	2,746	1,091
New Mexico	797	279	385	133
New York	20,920	9,253	8,452	3,215
North Carolina	3,580	1,564	1,602	414
North Dakota	696	418	267	11
Ohio	8,432	3,683	4,117	632
Oklahoma	7,448	3,277	2,858	1,313
Oregon	2,236	520	1,151	565
Pennsylvania	9,683	4,215	4,362	1,106
Rhode Island	1,320	474	707	139
South Carolina	2,883	1,238	1,147	498
South Dakota	1,077	418	542	117
Tennessee	4,595	2,440	1,709	446
Texas	20,039	9,959	7,395	2,685
Utah	1,529	268	887	374
Vermont	536	195	224	117
Virginia	4,030	1,450	1,878	702
Washington	3,939	995	2,291	653
West Virginia	680	402	232	46
Wisconsin	7,248	2,175	4,065	1,008
Wyoming	134	86	68	---

[1] State does not have Medicaid program. Persons shown represent individuals in private and county-operated nursing homes.

TABLE 8.—Medicaid beds and expenditures: Number of certified Medicaid beds per 1,000 SSI population, by State, December 1979, and long-term facility expenditures as a percentage of total Medicaid expenditures, by State, fiscal year 1978

State[1]	Beds per 1,000	Percent of Medicaid expenditures
Wyoming	1,714.4	60.5
North Dakota	1,565.9	53.8
Nebraska	1,434.8	57.8
Wisconsin	1,425.7	56.9
Minnesota	1,414.3	64.2
Montana	1,407.1	54.0
South Dakota	1,291.2	67.8
Kansas	1,284.1	44.2
Iowa	1,203.2	58.1
Idaho	1,177.3	56.7
New Hampshire	1,105.2	62.2
Connecticut	1,074.0	53.1
Washington	1,042.1	38.[illegible]
Utah	1,010.9	52.5
Illinois	907.3	29.5
Indiana	871.6	53.1
Ohio	808.4	40.0
Colorado	652.4	66.5
Oregon	619.8	48.9
New Jersey	616.4	36.4
Nevada	601.1	51.0
Michigan	552.5	39.3
Maryland	527.1	34.3
Rhode Island	472.1	43.3
Delaware	408.4	39.1
Oklahoma	403.7	52.8
Pennsylvania	397.4	47.6
Texas	374.1	58.1
Maine	359.8	48.4
Florida	348.9	40.3
Alaska	332.6	63.2
Missouri	300.1	38.8
Vermont	297.2	45.2
Georgia	291.8	44.7
Hawaii	272.1	43.8
New York	251.5	44.3
Arkansas	247.8	55.5
Massachusetts	227.8	38.7
California	190.3	23.9
West Virginia	188.6	22.5
South Carolina	186.4	44.6
Tennessee	183.6	46.0
Mississippi	171.3	41.1
Louisiana	170.5	47.0
Kentucky	167.7	41.7
North Carolina	135.3	39.8
Alabama	134.4	45.8
New Mexico	124.7	31.3
District of Columbia	85.4	13.1

[1] Arizona does not have a Medicaid program.

Sources: Medicare/Medicaid Automated Certification and Bed Counts, Table II: Long-Term Care Facilities and Bed Counts as of December 1979, Health Care Financing Administration (unpublished data).

Health Care Financing Program Statistics, Preliminary National Medicaid Statistics, Fiscal Year 1978, Health Care Financing Administration. HEW Publication No. (HCFA)- 03029, April 1980.

TABLE 9.—Number of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by reason for eligibility and type of payment, December 1979

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	225,851	89,320	3,208	133,323
Federal SSI payments only	215,981	82,858	3,052	130,071
Federal SSI and State supplementation	7,798	4,791	134	2,873
State supplementation only	2,072	1,671	22	379
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$7,194	$3,081	$121	$3,992
Federal SSI payments	6,542	2,650	109	3,784
State supplementation	651	431	12	208

TABLE 10.—Amount of Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation paid to SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by State, December 1979

State	Total	Federal SSI payment	State supplementation
Total	$7,193,761	$6,542,337	$651,424
California	953,199	550,132	403,067
New York	674,205	593,685	80,520
Texas	578,969	578,969	---
Illinois[1]	394,436	394,436	---
Pennsylvania	297,939	288,089	9,850
Massachusetts	266,372	199,696	66,686
Michigan	248,825	216,043	32,782
Ohio	248,681	248,404	277
Louisiana	229,095	226,555	2,540
Wisconsin	225,168	197,700	27,468
Georgia	216,312	215,914	398
Oklahoma[1]	206,135	206,135	---
Minnesota[1]	176,308	176,308	---
New Jersey	172,514	166,402	6,112
Arkansas	164,765	164,565	200
Alabama[1]	141,671	141,671	---
Tennessee	141,467	141,402	65
Indiana[1]	123,646	123,646	---
Florida	119,015	118,736	279
Washington	118,186	112,758	5,428
Virginia[1]	118,037	118,037	---
North Carolina[1]	116,353	116,353	---
Kentucky[1]	97,637	97,637	---
Missouri[1]	95,547	95,547	---
Colorado[1]	93,389	93,389	---
Kansas	91,044	90,817	227
South Carolina[1]	86,867	86,867	---
Iowa	84,696	84,360	336
Maryland	84,340	84,180	160
Connecticut[1]	84,301	84,301	---
Mississippi	80,389	77,186	3,203
Oregon[1]	61,890	61,890	---
Nebraska[1]	50,295	50,295	---
Utah[1]	41,924	41,924	---
Rhode Island	39,910	37,785	2,125
South Dakota	31,110	31,075	35
Maine	29,660	27,405	2,255
West Virginia[1]	24,472	24,472	---
New Mexico[1]	23,329	23,329	---
Montana	22,466	21,844	622
North Dakota[1]	18,943	18,943	---
Vermont	18,537	15,903	2,634
Hawaii	18,188	15,996	2,192
Delaware	17,095	16,646	449
Idaho[1]	16,159	16,159	---
New Hampshire[1]	14,706	14,706	---
District of Columbia	12,924	12,757	167
Nevada	11,693	10,346	1,347
Alaska[1]	6,263	6,263	---
Wyoming[1]	4,343	4,343	---
Arizona[2]	336	336	---

[1] States with State-administered supplementation programs; data on State supplementation not available for these States.
[2] State does not have Medicaid program. Payments provided to persons in private or county-operated nursing homes.

TABLE 11.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by amount of Federal SSI and State supplementation payment, December 1979

State supplementation amount	Total	Federal SSI amount			
		None	Less than $25	$25	More than $25
Total number	225,851	2,072	12,895	201,699	9,185
None	215,981	---	12,405	196,736	6,840
Less than $25	5,219	249	97	4,634	239
$25 or more	4,651	1,823	393	329	2,106
Total percent	100.0	.9	5.7	89.3	4.1
None	95.6	---	5.5	87.1	3.0
Less than $25	2.3	.1	(1)	2.1	.1
$25 or more	2.1	.8	.2	.1	.9

[1]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 12.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by Federal SSI payment amount received in December 1979 and projected Federal SSI payment amount for January 1980

Federal SSI payments December 1979	Total	Federal SSI amount to be paid January 1980			
		No payment	Less than $25	$25	More than $25
	Number of persons				
Total	225,851	10,751	2,448	212,609	43
Less than $25	14,967	3,336	2,277	9,353	1
$25	201,699	3,188	92	198,419	---
More than $25	9,185	4,227	79	4,837	42
	Percentage distribution				
Total	100.0	4.8	1.1	94.1	(1)
Less than $25	100.0	22.3	15.2	62.5	(1)
$25	100.0	1.6	(1)	98.4	---
More than $25	100.0	46.0	.9	52.7	0.4

[1]Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 13.—Total number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions in concurrent receipt of Federal SSI payments and other income, by type of income and reason for eligibility

Type of income	Total		Aged		Blind and disabled	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number	225,851	100.0	89,320	100.0	136,531	100.0
Without income	207,722	92.0	81,629	91.4	126,093	92.4
With income[1]	18,129	8.0	7,691	8.6	10,438	7.6
Unearned income[2]	13,606	6.0	7,454	8.3	6,152	4.5
Social security benefit	8,483	3.8	5,359	6.0	3,124	2.3
Other	5,704	2.5	2,545	2.8	3,159	2.3
Earned income	4,809	2.1	278	.3	4,531	3.3

[1]Number of persons with income from one or more sources, unearned or earned.

[2]Represents number of individuals with income from one or more sources. Recipients who receive social security benefit income and income from other sources are counted in both categories.

TABLE 14.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by type of resource and reason for eligibility, December 1979

Type of resource	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	12,294	8,581	3,713
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home	53.0	63.0	30.0
Automobile	19.0	13.0	32.0
Life insurance	25.0	21.0	35.0
Income-producing property	1.0	2.0	1.0
Other	2.0	2.0	2.0

TABLE 15.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by representative payee status, December 1979

Payee status	Number	Percentage distribution
Total	225,851	100.0
Direct payment	80,681	35.7
Representative payee	145,168	64.3
Institution	100,438	44.5
Relative	32,972	14.6
Social agency or public official	6,540	2.9
Other	186	.1
Not specified	5,032	2.2
Not reported	2	(1)

[1]Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 15.—Number of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions in December 1979 scheduled for payment reductions or terminations in January 1980, classified by December source of income and SSI payment level

Projected January 1980 payment	Total	December 1979			
		With income			Without income
		Total	OASDI	Other than OASDI	
Total	225,851	18,129	8,483	9,646	207,722
	Number of recipients with payment changes				
Total	15,759	7,991	7,238	753	7,768
Terminated	10,751	7,632	7,184	448	3,119
Reduced	5,008	359	54	305	4,648
	SSI payment more than $25				
Total	9,143	4,064	3,633	431	5,079
Terminated	4,227	3,791	3,611	180	436
Reduced	4,916	273	22	251	4,643
	SSI payment $25 or less				
Total	6,616	3,927	3,605	322	2,689
Terminated	6,524	3,841	3,573	268	2,683
Reduced	92	86	32	54	6

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